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THE DESCENDANTS OF JÖRAN KYN, THE FOUNDER
OF UPLAND.

BY GREGORY B. KEEN.

(Continued from page 335.)

4. ANNA or ANNIKA KYN or KEEN,² daughter of Jöran Kyn, was born in New Sweden, and resided with her father at Upland. She was married to James Sandelands, of that place, whose mother* still lived there in February, 1683-4, and whose father† was a native of Scotland. Her husband is mentioned for the first time August 6, 1665, when he received a patent for land, probably the same as that dated, according to another authority, August 6, 1668, "for two lots of land in Upland at Delaware, upon the North side of the creek or kill." He afterwards, June 13, 1670, procured a grant of two others, similarly situated, adjoining the property of his father-in-law.‡ His name occurs in a List of Discharged Soldiers

* She is mentioned in the course of the trial of Margaret Matson for witchcraft before William Penn and the Provincial Council, sitting at Philadelphia "y^e 27th of y^e 12th mo. 1683."

† He may possibly have been a certain Jacob Evertsen Sandelyn (unless, of course, as his name may indicate, that person was a Hollander), master of the ship "Scotch Dutchman," who visited the Delaware, and sold the Swedish Governor "duffel cloth and other goods" to the value of "2500 Guilders," in 1646, the year of the younger Sandelands's birth. The coat of arms engraved upon James Sandelands's memorial tablet by the direction of his eldest son does not display the illustrious Douglas quartering of the Baron Torpichen, but is the simple *argent, a bend azure* of Sandilands. The family, according to Burke, "driven from England by the Conqueror, settled in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm III." The authoritative "*Inquisitionum ad Cap. Dom. R. Retornatarum, quæ in Pub. Arch. Scotiæ adhuc servantur, Abbreviatio*" exhibits the name in several places in Scotland at the time of Sandelands's emigration to this continent, but does not enable us to determine to what portion of the family the colonist belonged.

‡ Both of these grants are entered in the "Abstract of Patents" preserved in the Office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

for 1669, preserved in the Office of the Secretary of State at Albany, indicating, apparently, an early taste for the military career, and as late as May 17, 1675, we find him occupying the position of Captain of a Company of Militia, composed of his friends and neighbours within the jurisdiction of Upland Court. While in the latter post he was accused of "being the cause of the death of an Indyan" (as the record rather vaguely makes the statement), to which charge he pleaded "not guilty," and was "cleared by proclamation." Either this judgment was subsequently reviewed by Governor Andros, or an offence committed the nature of which is not set down in the Court Minutes, for a few days after he was convicted of some misdemeanor, and "it was ordered that he pay the sume of 300 Guilders . . . the one halfe to bee towards the building of the new Church at Weckakoe, and the other to the sheriffe," and was "put off from being Captain"—an office which he never afterwards resumed. As early as 1680, in a deed conveying to him a few acres of land at Upland owned by Israel Helm, he is described by his distinctive occupation as "merchant"—a calling which might almost be said to characterize him among the peculiarly agricultural Swedes by whom he was surrounded. What kind of merchandise he chiefly dealt in does not appear; the only record of his traffic still preserved relates to a purchase of tobacco in Maryland, not delivered according to agreement, on which account "a Certayne great Boate or siallop," belonging to the delinquent, was "attached," and "publicly sould." He continued to add to his real estate at Upland, acquiring about five hundred acres of land on the west side of Ridley Creek, and also obtained tracts of land at Marcus Hook or Chichester, on Neshaminy Creek, above the "Paequessink," and in West New Jersey, and was one of twenty-four "Petitioners" for the right to "settle together in a Towne att the west syde of the River, Just below" Trenton "faalls"—a privilege not conceded to them, however, as far as known. Of his success in the majority of his enterprises we are sufficiently assured, and the fact of his wealth and prominence of position among the early residents on the

Delaware does not stand in need of the testimony of antiquarian research. During the prevalence of the Swedish and Dutch influences at Upland he often practised as Attorney in the Court which held its sessions at that place, and on one occasion, at least, represented a client before the more remote tribunal at New Castle. In the "Record" of the former Court he is mentioned with marked frequency. In one instance "In behalfe of y^e Rest of y^e Inhabitants of Upland" he obtains an injunction on an encroachment of one of the townspeople upon a right of way common to all. In another it is rather curiously decreed "to bee paid To James Sanderlins for payment of the Indians that whipt etc." a certain sum of money—explained as referring to the punishment of a criminal at a primitive whipping-post. He was one of the "Tydables" residing at Upland in 1677, and was at that time the only person who owned a slave upon the river Delaware from Upland northwards. He was also one of the "responsible housekeepers" of that place returned in the "Census" of 1680. On the coming hither, in 1681, of Colonel William Markham, the representative and precursor of the great Founder of Pennsylvania, Sandelands's abilities and experience in the affairs of the older colony received immediate recognition, and he was appointed by the Deputy-Governor one of the nine members of the "Council" which that gentleman's commission authorized. Unfortunately no part of the record of their doings has come down to us, except the attestation, which is "Dated at Vpland, y^e third day of August, 1681."* Sandelands was at the same time constituted by Governor Markham a Justice of the newly-organized Upland Court. William Penn visited him on arriving in the Delaware, and it was "talkt among the people" of that day "that it was with Intent to have built a City" at Upland, "but that he and Sanderlin could not agree."† Sandelands's interest in public affairs did not abate under the Quaker

* See "Pennsylvania Archives," vol. i. p. 37. At page 46 of the same volume occurs a note addressed by Sandelands and Robert Wade to Governor Markham, dated "Vpland, June 12th, 1682."

† The Breviate, *Penn v. Lord Baltimore*, f. 105.

Government, and in 1686 we find him promising the Court "a Convenient peese of Land in the town of Chester, where they may erect a Court house and Prison," and the latter building, at least, was put up on his ground. From 1688 to 1690 he represented Chester County in the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania. As late as 1690 he acted as Justice, and in 1691, the want of a new prison having been presented by the Grand Jury, he and another gentleman of the neighbourhood were "intrusted and empowered to complete the charges and make return of the same at the next County Court." As contrasted with these exhibitions of the graver aspect of his character, we meet with an amusing intimation of his native gayety of temperament and the festive manners of the time in the presentation of him by another Grand Jury "for keeping an ordinary att Chester without Lysence, as also for keeping disorders in his house upon the 1st day of the week. The Court dispences with his keeping the ordinary until the Provincial Council shall sit, & remits the other on his promising not to do so any more." Whereupon at a Meeting of the Council "y^e 18th of y^e 3^d Mo., 1686, upon y^e Petition of James Sanderling for a Lycence to keep an Ordinary, it was granted him." The house alluded to in the indictment is, without doubt, the "large dwelling-house" mentioned by Mrs. Deborah Logan in one of her notes to the "Penn and Logan Correspondence," published by the Historical Society (vol. i. p. 46), "called by the inhabitants 'the double house,' the property of the Sanderlins, in which the first Assembly for the province and territories was held, and which, being built with lime made of oyster-shells, became ruinous, and fell down many years since."* James Sandelands died at Chester on the 12th of April, 1692, aged fifty-six years. His friend, Patrick Robinson,† and his

* In some MS. "remarks" intended to be subjoined to Mr. John F. Watson's account of his visit to Chester in 1827, given in the "Annals of Philadelphia," Mrs. Logan says: "James Sandeland built himself a large brick House near the Creek and road leading from Philadelphia. It was called 'The Double House' by the way of distinction. My mother well remembered it."

† A gentleman of considerable prominence in the early colony, merchant and lawyer, at one time Clerk of the Court for the County of Philadelphia,

son-in-law, George Foreman, were appointed overseers of his last will and testament—a writing which existed until recently, but, unfortunately, cannot now be found. Anne Sandelands survived her husband, and after a comparatively brief period of widowhood married Peter Baynton, indifferently described as “shopkeeper” and “merchant,” who came, it is said, from England. He is known to have been residing on the Delaware as early as June, 1686, when he served on a petty jury at Chester Court; and in October, 1689, when he made an assignment of interest in land at Chichester, was living in the County of New Castle, which he represented during that year in the General Assembly. In 1693 he was appointed a Justice of the Court at Chester, and presided at its sittings, which were sometimes held at his house. He was tenacious of his privileges as “successor” of Sandelands, and “denied to give security” for the administration of his step-children’s estate, and very soon developed traits of character, the existence of which had not been suspected by his friends. In 1694 he abandoned his wife and only child, and “removed himself and the most of his estate to England, promising in some short time to return,” but delayed to keep his word, until Mrs. Baynton was obliged, May 19, 1698, to obtain from the Provincial Council the right to appropriate the residue of his property in Chester for her support. He afterwards came back to America, and, if confidence may be placed in the unusual phrases of Christian piety which adorn his will, must have repented of his misdeeds. He bequeathed all his possessions, both real and personal, to his young daughter, and constituted her sole executrix of his

and from 1693 to 1700 Member of the Provincial Council and Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, being succeeded in the latter office by James Logan. His widow, Elizabeth Robinson, m., 2dly, Griffith Jones, Member of the General Assembly of the Province from Philadelphia County from 1706 to 1709, and third Mayor of the City of Philadelphia (d. October, 1712); and 3dly, John Swift, constantly Member of the General Assembly from County Bucks from 1689 to 1719, and from Philadelphia County from 1721 to 1730, and the ancestor of branches of the family of Jöran Kyn.

last testament,* appointing as Trustees for her during her minority "his friends, Thomas Powell, Senior,† and Thomas Powell, Junior," two eminently respectable "yeomen" of Chester County. He styles himself in the instrument referred to "now resident in y^e City of Philadelphia, Chirurgeon." He must have died between the date of it, June 1, 1710, and the proving of it, during October following. The death of his wife preceded his, and she was buried by the side of her first husband, October 5, 1704. In "An Account of the Building of St. Paul's Church in Chester," rendered to the English "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," June 25, 1714,‡ occur the following interesting statements: "The ground on which this small but compact fabrick of Brick is built was formerly a burying place belonging to a Colony of Swedes, the first Inhabitants of this Province from Europe. . . . In this Swedish Dormitory James Sandelands of Chester (or, as it was first called, Uplands), Merchant, a man of good reputation in the Country, was on account of affinity interred to keep up the memory of this founder of a growing family; 'twas agreed on amongst his relations that his grave, as also that of his kindred and family, who were or might be buried there, should be distinguished & set a part from the rest of the burying ground by an enclosure or

* He also names in it his "sister Rebecca," married to "John Budd" (son of Thomas and Susanna Budd, of West New Jersey and Philadelphia, and grandson of the Reverend Thomas Budd, of the parish of Martock, Somersetshire, England), Sheriff of Philadelphia County, 1706-7, his "sister Sarah Morrey" (wife of Humphrey Morrey, from New York, sometime Member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania), and his "kinsman, Peter Baynton, son of his nephew, Benjamin Baynton," the former of whom was born in 1696, m. in 1723 his cousin Mary, daughter of John and Rebecca (Baynton) Budd (d. in 1739), was for many years Vestryman and Warden of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and was drowned in the river Delaware in 1746.

† A gentleman who is spoken of in the "Account of the Building of St. Paul's Church in Chester," soon to be referred to, as "y^e principal supporter of the Ministry here, for y^e further encouraging of which in the place he has of late given a valuable piece of ground for a Minister's house, garden, & other conveniences too long to be inserted in this paper."

‡ Contained in "Historical Collections relating to the American Colonial Church, edited by William Stevens Perry, D. D.," vol. ii. pp. 78, *et seq.*

wall of stone. This design was no sooner formed & noised abroad, but 'twas happily suggested by a projecting fellow in Town, that, if it seemed good to Mr. Sandeland's relations, the intended stone wall about the place of his interment might be wth some what more charges carried up, & formed into a small chapel or Church. This new motion was well liked of by y^e s^d relations & encouraged by every body in the neighbourhood that wished well to the Church of England, but they who put life into this proposal & prosperously brought it to pass were Jasper Yeates, Merchant in Chester, and James Sandelands, son to the abovenamed M^r Sandelands, the latter of which two Gentlemen, besides other gifts, gave some land to enlarge the Church Yard, but the former, to wit, M^r Yeates, a zealous assertor of our constitution in Church & State, must be allowed to have been the main promoter of the founding of St. Paul's upon Delaware." The ancient tablet indicating the burial place of James and Ann Sandelands still exists, and may be seen in the new Church at Chester to-day. It is "massive, and of gray sandstone, and is interesting from the excellence of its execution, and as a specimen of early art." A description of it is to be found in the "Record of Upland Court," published by the Historical Society, and a fine Engraving of it forms the Frontispiece to that book.

By her first husband, James Sandelands, Ann Keen had seven children:

11. ELEANOR, m. George Foreman, a prosperous merchant of the colony, mentioned as early as November 30, 1681 (when he served as juror, described as "gentleman," at a Court at Upland), and one of the witnesses, October 28, 1682, to the delivery of New Castle by the representatives of the Duke of York to William Penn. After residing a few years at Passyunk, on the east bank of the Schuylkill, in Philadelphia County, he removed, in 1686, to Marcus Hook, or Chichester, in Chester County, and was commissioned May 13, 1693, "Justice of peace for the Countie of Chester," and May 16 "had the oaths and Test and oath of a privie Councillor for this province administred to him, & by his Excellency was appointed to take place at the Councill board"—a position which he occupied until the close of Governor Fletcher's administration and the "end of the Second Sessions of Councill and Assembly," June 9, 1694.

He assisted in the settlement of his father-in-law's valuable estate, and was chosen as guardian by Christian, Mary, and James Sandelands, who were minors at the time of their father's death. On the 23d of June, 1796, he granted powers of attorney to his wife and brother-in-law, Jasper Yeates, enabling them to convey away his property in the Province, and shortly after went to Great Britain, where he is described June 3, 1698, and July 12, 1699, as "of Caln, in the County of Wilts, in the Kingdom of England, Gentleman." This is the last mention of him met with. Mrs. Foreman sold her husband's land during these years, and may have followed him across the sea, since nothing more is heard of her here. It is not known whether they left posterity.

12. CATHARINE, b. January 26, 1671; m. Jasper Yeates.
13. CHRISTIAN, living January, 1693-4.
14. MARY, m., 1st, Maurice Trent; 2dly, Robert French; and 3dly, Robert Gordon.
15. JAMES was born and lived at Upland, where he followed the occupation of merchant. He was a member of the Church of England, and a Vestryman of St. Paul's Congregation at Chester, his liberality to which parish has been commemorated. He was married, his wife's Christian name being Prudence. He d. s. p., and was buried in the Church at Chester, December 26, 1707. His wife survived him, and afterwards married Henry Munday, and was buried at Chester, March 10, 1731-2.
16. JONAS, m. Mary Taylor.
17. LYDIA, living February, 1693-4.

By her second husband, Peter Baynton, she had one child:

18. REBECCA, b. 1693-4; m. (Records of St. Paul's Church, Chester), December 21, 1713, Thomas Weston.

5. MATTHIAS KEEN,³ eldest son of Hans and Willemka Keen, was born at Upland in 1667, and in boyhood removed with his parents up the Delaware towards Wissinoming and Pen-nipack Creeks. He inherited his father's estate before attaining his majority, and resided on that property throughout his life. His dwelling stood on the upper of the two tracts ascribed to "Enock & Keene" upon Holme's Map, not far from the site, at present, of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Tacony, Philadelphia. To this land, of which he, in time, obtained exclusive ownership, he added the triangular tract to the rear of it, exhibited in the Map referred to as belonging to "Ha Salter," as well as valuable "meadow lots" along the river

bank ; so that the "plantation" at last embraced at least four hundred acres, with a front of half a mile upon the Delaware, and a depth by the northeastern boundary, the Township Line, of a mile and a half, and a breadth of nearly a mile at the Bristol Turnpike.* He was, like his forefathers, chiefly occupied with the pursuits of agriculture, and is described as "husbandman" and "yeoman" in legal documents. He is named in Charles Springer's list of Swedes residing on the Delaware in May, 1693, his household consisting of three persons—himself, his wife, and eldest child. Among the hundred heads of families comprised in the Swedish congregation of Wicacoa in 1697 he was one of only five possessors of negro servants, probably slaves. The piety which so distinguished his grandsire Jöran seems to have descended upon Matthias Keen in double portion, and, with the fact of his temporal prosperity, constitutes the best-attested feature of his life. His name appears at the early age of seventeen years among those of his seniors as a contributor to the support of the Lutheran pastor, Jacobus Fabritius, and again, on occasion of appointing Trustees for the congregation, immediately on reaching his majority. His donations to the clergy at subsequent periods were conspicuously liberal, and at the erection in 1700 of the existing structure known as the Church of Gloria Dei, Philadelphia, he was a subscriber to the largest individual amount. He was chosen a Vestryman of the Parish, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Building, in which capacity he recommended the addition to the edifice of the two wings or porches, still standing, used as a vestibule and sacristy. The first list of pewholders contains his name, with the position of his sitting. There is this further evidence of his interest in ecclesiastical affairs: "At a general meeting, May the 1st, 1705," says the Reverend Andrew Sandel in the Parish Record preserved at Gloria Dei Church, "Matthias Keen presented to the whole congregation a petition from the upper inhabitants for occasional divine

* Conjointly with his brothers Erick and George, he appears, also, to have owned at least fifty acres of land in Byberry, Philadelphia Co. See will of John Hiberd, registered at Philadelphia, January 29, 1718-9. |

worship in the winter, because of their distance from the Church, as myself and the congregation may deem proper. We agreed," continues the pastor, "that I should officiate there twice in the winter season." These services, so originated, says General W. W. H. Davis, in his "History of Bucks County, Pa.," were one of the beginnings of what many years afterwards came to be known as the Bensalem Presbyterian Church. In the spring of 1707 Mr. Keen, with other Swedes residing on the Delaware, received a present from King Charles XII., of Sweden, of a parcel of books (bibles, prayer-books, primers, and spiritual meditations), which he, in company with the chief members of the congregation at Wicacoa, acknowledged by a gift of American fur, the following year, to Mr. Peringer Lilljeblad, Secretary to his Majesty, through whom they were sent out. The instances in which Mr. Keen appears in personal relationship with the Government of Pennsylvania are not numerous. On one occasion he signed an appeal to Lieutenant-Governor John Evans and Council, praying them to disallow a wrongful election of Sheriff for the County of Philadelphia effected by the "Townsparty" as it was called, and identifying himself with the opposite interest of the so-called "Country party."* And again, in fellow-

* The original of this petition still exists, and is in the possession of the Historical Society. It is entitled "The humble Petition of severall freeholders of the County of Philadelphia on behalfe of themselves and divers others," and is curious from the lively picture it presents of the method of "stuffing the ballot box" of usage with the early colony. "Having spent the whole day in the Election of Representatives, The Sherriffe would and did adjourn till y^e next morning, w^{ch} not being condescended to, the Election of Sherriffe came on, and upon a view a Candidate was Chosen, and then two more put up, one whereof was also very fairly and undoubtedly Elected, and so generally cry'd out, Whereupon the Country party (among whom lay the Interests of the last Elected), it being very late, withdrew for their severall habitations. After which the Townsparty began to be eager for the Box, knowing that then they were able to carry on their Clandestine Design (The Sherriffe having long before withdrawn), and accordingly amongst themselves they hatch'd it, permitting Serv^{ts} and all that went for their Cause to have their Vote, and objecting against and denying others y^t had Competent Estates to have any; besides, their method of Electing was contrary to the positive Agreem^t had, and the Practises used in such cases be-

ship with other Swedes, "antient settlers and first inhabitants of this Province," he presented a petition to the General Assembly, June 1, 1709, for redress of grievances experienced at the hands of "William Penn and his officers," especially "the collector James Logan," charged with fraudulently getting possession of their deeds, abstracting their lands, and increasing their quit-rents. The complaints in this case were deemed of sufficient consequence to be sent by the Representatives to Great Britain to the Proprietor, who "did not omit to communicate them," says Acrelius, "to Count Charles Gyllenborg, who was at the time the Swedish minister resident in London. Whereupon His Excellency, the Count, brought the affair to the notice of the Royal Swedish Council, from which an earnest admonition was despatched to the members generally of the Swedish congregations upon the Delaware in America, to conduct themselves in obedience to the laws of the country and of the English Court, as well as to Penn, the lord and proprietor of the country, if they expected hereafter from Sweden any services for their spiritual edification. This was taken very hard by our Swedes," pursues Acrelius, "that they should be represented in London as disorderly, and still more so with regard to the government in Sweden; as they believed that they were only demanding a manifest right. Wherefore, in order to bring their innocency to light before the whole world, they presented a petition to the Assembly of 1713, demanding their good testimony, that, during the whole time

fore on that day (viz^t) of nominating only one at a time, w^{ch} in this particular howev^r was rejected, together wth severall more partiall and unfair Proceedings w^{ch} can readily be made appear." The names appended to the paper are forty-two in number, headed by that of "Andreas Sandel, Swedish Minister at Wicaco." Among them occur those of Nils Laican, "Andris Langakr," John Stille, and John Cadwalader, ancestors of branches of the family of Jöran Kyn. Matthias Keen's signature is written in a clear and legible hand for a period marked by peculiarly crabbed chirography. The petition was presented at a meeting of the Provincial Council, October 4, 1705, by Peter Evans, the candidate of the "Country party," "together with severall Papers Subscribed by Sundry inhabitants of the County and City of Philadelphia in favour of his Election," but without satisfactory result, since Governor Evans commissioned his opponent, Benjamin Wright.

that the country had been under the English Government, and even to the present time, they had conducted themselves as quiet and loyal subjects; and also desired that this might be so represented to the Royal Swedish and English Courts, and that this testimony might be sent over to England and Sweden by Provost Björk. Herewith also followed a statement of the petitioners to the Resident Count Gyllenborg, in which they set forth their grievances at length, with various statements, which do not seem to be consistent with justice on the side of the Proprietor.”* Matthias Keen was married to Henricka or Henrietta, daughter of Jan Claassen, of Swedish or Dutch extraction, the original grantee, in 1666, of “Leasy Point,” identified by Mr. Edward Armstrong (in his foot-note to the “Record of Upland Court,” p. 140), as “the upper point of land at Burlington, formed at the junction of the Assiscunk with the Delaware,” conveyed by him to Peter Jegou, two years afterwards, and possessing a certain interest as having been a lodging-place of “George Fox on his remarkable journey in 1672 from ‘Middletown Harbour’ to New Castle,” described in that Friend’s “Journal.” Her father was owner of land at “Passayuncke” in 1676, and was numbered among the “Tydables” residing at “Taokanink” in 1677, and for several years previous to his death dwelt on a tract of 300 acres (increased by a grant from William Penn, July 31, 1684,

* For a tolerably full account of these transactions, and a clear explanation of the nature of the grievances inflicted by the Quakers on the early Swedish colonists, see Provost Israel Acrelius’s “History of New Sweden,” translated by the Reverend Dr. W. M. Reynolds, published by the Historical Society, pp. 125–9. Two of the papers referred to in the text are preserved among the Records of Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, and appear in the second edition of the Rev. Dr. J. C. Clay’s “Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware.” I have been told by a noble gentleman and illustrious lawyer of our city, not long since deceased, that a sentiment of distrust of civil officers, growing out of the remembrance of these ancient wrongs, still obtains among some living descendants of the first settlers on our river. Not many years ago he found it quite impossible, he said, to prevail upon a certain farmer of Swedish ancestry to record a deed for property which had been in the possession of his client’s family for several generations, and, in order to secure the man from future inconvenience, was obliged to have the entry made at his own expense, and without informing the suspicious countryman of his act.

to 520 acres), "called Vianna," surveyed to him "by virtue of a Warrant from the Courte of Upland," by Richard Noble, "the 17th 4th mo. 1680,"* not indicated on Holme's (somewhat incomplete) Map of Pennsylvania, but situated (according to the plan of it preserved in the Surveyor-General's Office at Harrisburg) directly opposite to the land accredited to Francis Walker, on the east side of Neshaminy Creek, rather more than a mile above its mouth, in the subsequent Bristol Township, Bucks Co., Pa. His daughter Henrietta inherited an interest in his large property. She must have died before her husband, since letters of administration on his estate were granted to a widow named Sarah, who seems, therefore, to have been a second wife of Matthias Keen. Mr. Keen died in Oxford Township, July 13, 1714, and was buried in Gloria Dei Church-yard, where his tombstone, the oldest to the memory of an adult in that ancient cemetery, is still to be seen to-day.† He had six children, all born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa., the first five of them, certainly, by his first wife:

* Recorded in an old Book of Surveys preserved in the Surveyor-General's Office at Harrisburg. The tract may reasonably be presumed to be the same as that granted to Mr. Claassen at Upland Court, Sept. 11, 1677, described as "three hundered acres of Land In nishammenies Creeke next unto y^e Land of James Sanderling, twoo myll up on y^e East syde of the s^d Creeke." Here, as well as, sometimes, elsewhere, he is called "*Paerde Cooper*," dealer in horses, animals with which he appears to have supplied the early colony. Acrelius refers to the fleetness of the horses owned by the Swedes upon the Delaware in his day; and the descendants of Matthias Keen were generally noted for the superiority of their stock of every kind, but especially for the excellence of their steeds. The horse which carried the news of peace with Great Britain in 1815 from Philadelphia to Baltimore was furnished by a great-great-grandson of Matthias and Henrietta Keen, Mr. John Keen, Jr., of Oxford Township: like Robert Browning's fictitious "Roland," he survived the furious ride, though ever after short of wind.

† The epitaph is remarkably legible for its age: a copy of it may be seen in the valuable contribution to Philadelphia antiquarian lore recently published—"The Inscriptions in St. Peter's Church Yard, Philadelphia"—at page 314.

19. MARIA, b. 1692 ; d. young,* unm., or s. p.
20. CHRISTINA, b. 1693 ; m. during her father's lifetime a person whose name has not been ascertained, survived her husband, and d. about 1754, leaving issue of whom nothing further is known.
21. JOHN, b. 1695 ; m. Susannah Steelman.
22. ANNA, b. September 7, 1697 ; d. young, unm., or s. p.
23. JONAS, b. September 16, 1698 ; m. Sarah Dahlbo.
24. MATTHIAS m., 1st, Hannah, daughter of Daniel Jackson, "of Lamplugh, co. Cumberland, Great Britain, fuller," by his wife, Hannah, daughter of Joseph Bains, "of Strangethwaite, co. Westmoreland, Great Britain, yeoman," the latter of whom obtained from William Penn, May 24-5, 1683, a grant of 500 acres of land, which he conveyed, Sept. 16, 1699, to his son-in-law, whose name appears upon the tract (surveyed May 20, 1702), situated in Buckingham Tp., Bucks Co., Pa., in Cutler's Map of Surveys, 1703. After her death, which occurred some time after August 17, 1739, he m., 2dly, before April 13, 1743, her sister Susannah, widow of Jonathan Bourne. He was a carpenter, and passed a portion of his life in Bristol Borough, where he served as Common Councilman in 1742 and 1743,† and as Second Burgess in 1747 and 1748. His name occurs in the first list of Vestrymen of the Church of St. James the Greater, at Bristol, in 1733, and for subsequent years till 1741, and as Church Warden in 1739 and 1740, the frequent mention of him in Minutes of Meetings also showing that he took a lively interest in the welfare of the parish. He lived for several years after 1754. It is not known whether he left posterity.

* Either she or her sister Anna is doubtless the child whose burial is mentioned (the name not given) in the Account Book of Gloria Dei Church for 1699.

† Probably also from 1754 to 1757, the name then being inaccurately given by Mr. William Bache ("Historical Sketches of Bristol Borough," p. 37), as Matthew Keen. He was, too, very likely, the Matthias Keen mentioned ("Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, vol. ii. p. 531) as Lieutenant of the first of the nine "Associated Companies, Bucks County, 1756," "some of which," says General Davis, "were called into service on the frontiers during the French and Indian War." Certain deeds, recorded in the Philadelphia and Doylestown Offices, seem to intimate that his second wife died during June, 1743, and that he m., 3dly, at the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, April 23, 1746, Mary Murray, and, with her, lived in that city, at intervals, at least till the 25th of October, 1762.

(To be continued.)